CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ASSECTION OF TARMED TO THE CONTRACT OF TH

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

SOURCE

Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECEIVILY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE ALL-UNION INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL EMPOCRIMOLOGY

"Dependence of Goitrogenic Reaction in Animals Recaiving Methylthiouracti upon the Amount of Lodine Entering the Organism," Ya. M. Kabak, E. B. Pavlova, All-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinol, Moscow

"Byull Eksptl Biol i Hed" Vol 23, 1947, pr 357-60

Young male rate (40-60 g) receiving I mg methylthiourecil delig show an increase of the thyroid gland by 300% in 10 days. Then 0.2 mg KI is added, the increase is smaller and averages about 60%. Similar effect is noted when smaller amounts of KI (so low as 20 micrograms per day) have a definite suppressive effect; the maximum effect of KI is reached at 40 micrograms daily with further increase even up to 5 mg being inoperative in further repression.

"Daily Thyroxine lequirement of the Organism," A. E. Rabkina, All-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinol, Masson

"Byull skeptl Biol 1 2od" Vol 23, 1947, pp 364-7

Young male rate were given, in their diet, graded amounts of mathylthiouracil and injected with 2-10 micrograms of therewise. As controls, animals receiving thiouracil alone were used. The reaction was estimated by the weight of the thyroid gland and the epithelial height after conclusion of a 10-

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day experiment. The daily requirement of thyrexine was determined as the daily amount necessary to prevent hypertrophy caused by 30 mg methylthicuracil. Experiments were conducted in summer and winter series. The summer series showed that simultaneous injection of 2 micrograms thyroxine does not completely prevent the hypertrophy while 4 micrograms preserves the normal weight of the gland; greater amounts of thy exine lower the size of the gland. In winter the large doses of methylthicuracil produce somewhat greater hypertrophy, and the daily requirement for thyrexine in enimals receiving 30 mg methylthicuracil, i. e., at the level of complete elimination of gland function, is 6-7 micrograms.

"Action of the Lipotropic Factor of the Pancreas on the Lipids and Glycogen Content in Rat Liver in Exparimental Alipotropic Fat Infiltration," I. G. T. Paulov, Ali-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinol, Moscow

"Byull Eksptl Biol 1 Med" Vol 23, 1947, pp 354-7.

Introduction of the lipotropic pancreatic factor under conditions of fat infiltration of the liver is characterized by partial lowering of triglycerides and fatty acids, increase of glycogen and no appreciable change in the phospholipides of the liver. The lipotropic factor was prepared by the method of Entenmen, Chaikov and Montgomery from cattle pancreas and was administered in 45-120 mg doses; the only modification in the preparation was extraction of the final product with Et20 to insure fat removal. The animals were kept on the alitropic diet of Bast (5% casein, 40% fat [sunflower oil], 49% glucose, 2% agar, 4% salt mixture; 10 g per lay for 10 days).

"Alteration of the Structural Protein of the Livar (Hepatosiae) under the Influence of Thyroid Hormone," E. A. Kelli, All-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinel, Moscow

"Byull Skeptl Biol Med" Vol 22 No 6, 1946, pp 33-5

Experimental hyperthyroidism was induced in rabuits by administration of the hormone until 20-30% weight loss occurred. Hapatosine was isolated by a procedure analogous to that of Banga and Szent-Gyorgyi. Its 5H contont was 30% over normal. Hepatosine extracts from hyperthyroid animals on standing 2h hours in the cold showed a decrease of 5H groups, caused apparently by increased oxidative processes. This effect is reversible by reduction with H2S; the loss is about 30%.

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